

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Vignia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
	09/934,232	08/21/2001		William R Camerer III	DOEBLER'S	8168	
	7723 7	590	07/21/2003				
	PHILIP L BATEMAN				ЕХАМГ	EXAMINER	
	P O BOX 1105 DECATUR, IL 62525				GAKH, YELENA G		
					ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	•				1743	$\overline{\gamma}$	
					DATE MAILED: 07/21/2003	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

——————————————————————————————————————	Applicati n No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/934,232	CAMERER ET AL.					
. Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Yelena G. Gakh, Ph.D.	1743					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app		correspondenc address					
Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 A	•						
, <u> </u>	is action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
	6) Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disappro	oved by the Examiner.					
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.							
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	ı •	•					
13)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).							
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).							
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2	5) Notice of Informal I	v (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)					



Art Unit: 1743

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. (J. Dairy Sci.).

Jones teaches the "use of near infrared reflectance spectroscopy in forage testing" (Title), which comprises NIR analysis of forage for crude protein (CP), acid-detergent (ADF) and neutral-detergent (NDF) fiber and minerals compared with wet chemical results. "Forage was routinely tested by oven drying at 60° C and grinding with a Wiley mill through a 2-mm screen" (Abstract).

While Jones does not specifically indicate grinding and analyzing the plants which were not pre-dried, it would have been obvious for anyone of ordinary skill in the art to modify his



Application/Control Number: 09/934,232

Art Unit: 1743

procedure by grinding and analyzing fresh plants in order to determine e.g. the water content in the plants. Although the abstract is silent regarding the physical maturity of the plants, the analysis is obviously is done for mature plants, since these are the plants that are used as forage. It would have been obvious for anyone of ordinary skills in the art to choose at least three plants for the analysis to obtain an average result for the particular population of the plants. It would have been obvious for anyone of ordinary skills in the art to scan the obtained mass at a plurality of locations in order to average the results of analysis, since these results depend on homogeneity obtained by grinding, which is not perfect. It would have been obvious for anyone of ordinary skill in the art to use any type of grinder, including a bowl grinder, which allows to achieve homogeneity of the ground mixture.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. *Garrido-Varo (J. Near Infrared Spectrosc., Abstract)* discloses calibration of NIR spectra of agro-food products, including corn, *GMPRC* discloses NIR analysis applied for separating single kernels of corn; *Eigenvector* discloses "NIR of corn samples for standardization benchmarking"; *Illinois Fertilizer Conference Proceedings* teach monitoring crop stresses by NIR.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yelena G. Gakh, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (703) 306-5906. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on (703) 308-4037. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

Helle Hall

Yelena G. Gakh

July 13, 2003